



EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTOCOL ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG STAFF NURSES REGARDING PRE, INTRA AND POST OPERATIVE NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING ANGIOPLASTY

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Abstract

Percutaneous coronary intervention is an increasingly important revascularization strategy in coronary heart disease management and can be an emergent, planned or rescue procedure. Nurses play a critical role in delivering care in both the independent and collaborative contexts of percutaneous coronary intervention management. Therefore, a pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of protocol on knowledge among staff nurses regarding nursing management of pre, intra and post operative patients undergoing angioplasty using one group pre-test, post-test approach was conducted. Sample of 45 staff nurses working in open-heart unit, Cath lab and ICU of one of the super specialty hospitals of Indore was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire was developed by the investigator for data collection. Validity and reliability of the tool was done by using Karl Pearson formula and it was found to be significant i.e. $r=.85$. The knowledge questionnaire was given to each subject which was followed by the explanation of protocol regarding nursing management of pre, intra and post operative care of angioplasty. Post test was taken on eighth day with the same tool. Findings revealed that mean posttest knowledge score (25.6) was apparently higher than the pre test knowledge score (14.8). The mean difference (10.8), S.D.(3.76) and computed 't' value (17.8) at the level of $p \leq 0.001$ showed the highly significant difference between the pre test and post test knowledge scores. Thus, the study concluded that there was a need to improve the level of knowledge of staff nurses and for which protocol was an effective means.

Key Words: Protocol, knowledge, angioplasty, , PTCA (Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty), PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention)

Introduction

Coronary heart disease is one of the most important health problems affecting people of productive age. In spite of so many preventive and therapeutic improvements and new methods of intervention developed in this field, mortality due to cardiovascular diseases is one of the leading causes of death, Since cardiovascular diseases continue to be the most important cause of mortality and morbidity, people have done research on this subject and different treatment methods are being developed. Increasing number of patients are undergoing diagnostic and therapeutic interventions in the invasive cardiology laboratory. Although there is high level evidence to guide optimal medical care for percutaneous coronary interventions,

there are less explicit guidelines to support nurses in providing care (John X Rolley, Jan.2010).

Higgins M et al. (2000)² conducted a study on the patients' perception of recovery after coronary angioplasty. Critical Care Coronary angioplasty and stent placement is associated with short hospital stays. Patients are expected to recover at home, alone, following limited care time with nurses. The purpose of the study was to describe participants' perceptions of recovery after angioplasty. Eight men and three women were interviewed 1 month after discharge from hospital. Data analysis revealed three major categories: awareness of the problem, coping response and appraisal of the situation. These were linked via a problem solving process. The results of this study